shall be initiated within 10 days after the employer receives ETA's prevailing wage determination from the Administrator. In any challenge to the wage determination, neither ETA nor the SESA shall divulge any employer wage data which was collected under the promise of confidentiality.

- (i) Where the employer timely challenges an ETA prevailing wage determination obtained by the Administrator, the 30-day investigative period shall be suspended until the employer obtains a final ruling from the Employment Service complaint system. Upon such final ruling, the investigation and any subsequent enforcement proceeding shall continue, with ETA's prevailing wage determination serving as the conclusive determination for all purposes.
- (ii) Where the employer does not challenge ETA's prevailing wage determination obtained by the Administrator, such determination shall be deemed to have been accepted by the employer as accurate and appropriate (as to the amount of the wage) and thereafter shall not be subject to challenge in a hearing pursuant to §655.835.
- (3) For purposes of this paragraph (d), ETA may consult with the appropriate SESA to ascertain the prevailing wage applicable under the circumstances of the particular complaint.
- (4) No prevailing wage violation will be found if the employer paid a wage that is equal to, or more than 95 percent of, the prevailing wage as required by paragraph (a)(2)(iii) of this section. If the employer paid a wage that is less than 95 percent of the prevailing wage, the employer will be required to pay 100 percent of the prevailing wage.

[65 FR 80214, Dec. 20, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 63302, Dec. 5, 2001]

§ 655.732 What is the second LCA requirement, regarding working conditions?

An employer seeking to employ H-1B nonimmigrants in specialty occupations or as fashion models of distinguished merit and ability shall state on Form ETA 9035 or 9035E that the employment of H-1B nonimmigrants will not adversely affect the working conditions of workers similarly employed in the area of intended employment.

- (a) Establishing the working conditions requirement. The second LCA requirement shall be satisfied when the employer affords working conditions to its H-1B nonimmigrant employees on the same basis and in accordance with the same criteria as it affords to its U.S. worker employees who are similarly employed, and without adverse effect upon the working conditions of such U.S. worker employees. Working conditions include matters such as hours, shifts, vacation periods, and benefits such as seniority-based preferences for training programs and work schedules. The employer's obligation regarding working conditions shall extend for the longer of two periods: the validity period of the certified LCA, or the period during which the H-1B nonimmigrant(s) is(are) employed by the employer.
- (b) Documentation of the working condition statement. In the event of an enforcement action pursuant to subpart I of this part, the employer shall produce documentation to show that it has afforded its H-1B nonimmigrant employees working conditions on the same criteria as it affords its U.S. worker employees who are similarly employed.

 $[65\ FR\ 80221,\ Dec.\ 20,\ 2000,\ as\ amended\ at\ 66\ FR\ 63302,\ Dec.\ 5,\ 2001]$

§ 655.733 What is the third LCA requirement, regarding strikes and lockouts?

An employer seeking to employ H-1B nonimmigrants shall state on Form ETA 9035 or 9035E that there is not at that time a strike or lockout in the course of a labor dispute in the occupational classification at the place of employment. A strike or lockout which occurs after the labor condition application is filed by the employer with DOL is covered by INS regulations at 8 CFR 214.2(h)(17).

(a) Establishing the no strike or lockout requirement. The third labor condition application requirement shall be satisfied when the employer signs the labor condition application attesting that, as of the date the application is filed, the employer is not involved in a strike, lockout, or work stoppage in the